

IL

CODICE ATLANTICO

di

LEONARDO DA VINCI

NELLA BIBLIOTECA AMBROSIANA

DI MILANO

DESCRITTO E PUBBLICATO

NEL

REGIA ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI

PER IL RE E IL GOVERNO

DEL RE E DEL GOVERNO

PER LA BIBLIOTECA AMBROSIANA

IN TUTTE LE BIBLIOTECHE

TAVOLA I



ULRICO HOEPLI

LIBRAIO PER LA BIBLIOTECA AMBROSIANA E PER LA BIBLIOTECA DEL RE E DEL GOVERNO

MILANO

1881. 1882. 1883.



Diagram illustrating the internal structure of a mechanical component, showing a cross-section with various parts labeled.

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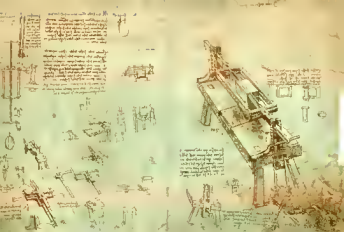


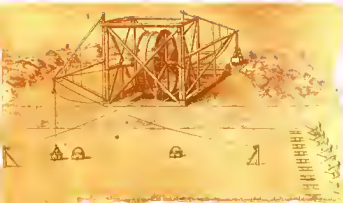
Diagram illustrating the internal structure of a mechanical component, showing a cross-section with various parts labeled.

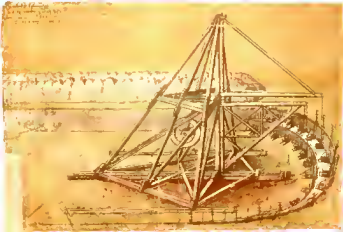
Diagram illustrating the internal structure of a mechanical component, showing a cross-section with various parts labeled.



Diagram illustrating the internal structure of a mechanical component, showing a cross-section with various parts labeled.







The first part of the machine is the
 wheel, which is made of wood, and
 is turned by a handle, which is
 made of iron, and is fixed to the
 axle of the wheel. The wheel is
 made of a single piece of wood, and
 is turned by a handle, which is
 made of iron, and is fixed to the
 axle of the wheel.



The second part of the machine is the
 axle, which is made of iron, and is
 fixed to the wheel. The axle is
 made of a single piece of iron, and
 is fixed to the wheel. The axle is
 made of a single piece of iron, and
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3.

The third part of the machine is the
 handle, which is made of iron, and is
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The fourth part of the machine is the
 wheel, which is made of wood, and is
 turned by a handle, which is made of
 iron, and is fixed to the axle of the
 wheel.

The fifth part of the machine is the
 axle, which is made of iron, and is
 fixed to the wheel. The axle is made
 of a single piece of iron, and is
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The sixth part of the machine is the
 handle, which is made of iron, and is
 fixed to the axle. The handle is made
 of a single piece of iron, and is
 fixed to the axle.



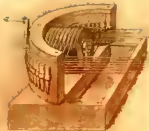
This figure shows a new method of
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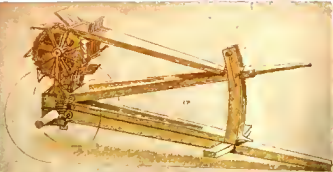


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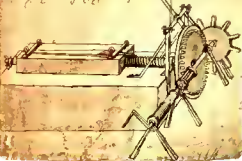
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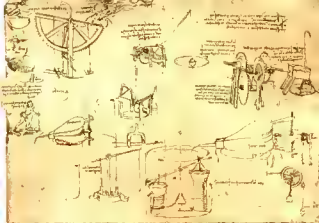


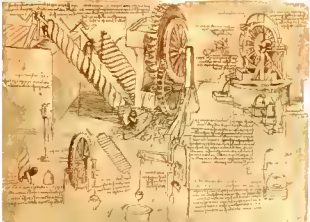




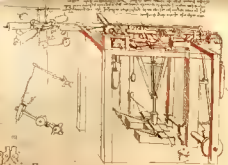
you can have your things in order



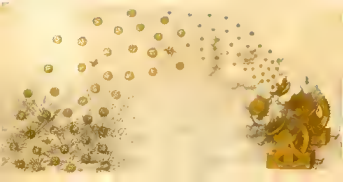




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Diagram 1. The first
Diagram 2. The second
Diagram 3. The third
Diagram 4. The fourth
Diagram 5. The fifth
Diagram 6. The sixth
Diagram 7. The seventh
Diagram 8. The eighth
Diagram 9. The ninth
Diagram 10. The tenth

Diagram 11. The eleventh
Diagram 12. The twelfth
Diagram 13. The thirteenth
Diagram 14. The fourteenth
Diagram 15. The fifteenth
Diagram 16. The sixteenth
Diagram 17. The seventeenth
Diagram 18. The eighteenth
Diagram 19. The nineteenth
Diagram 20. The twentieth



Diagram 21. The twenty-first
Diagram 22. The twenty-second
Diagram 23. The twenty-third
Diagram 24. The twenty-fourth
Diagram 25. The twenty-fifth
Diagram 26. The twenty-sixth
Diagram 27. The twenty-seventh
Diagram 28. The twenty-eighth
Diagram 29. The twenty-ninth
Diagram 30. The thirtieth



Diagram 31. The thirty-first
Diagram 32. The thirty-second
Diagram 33. The thirty-third
Diagram 34. The thirty-fourth
Diagram 35. The thirty-fifth
Diagram 36. The thirty-sixth
Diagram 37. The thirty-seventh
Diagram 38. The thirty-eighth
Diagram 39. The thirty-ninth
Diagram 40. The fortieth





Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely describing the function or construction of the component shown in the diagram above.



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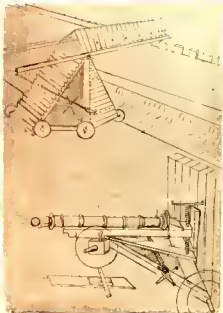


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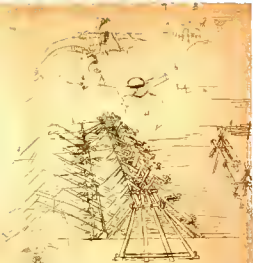


Handwritten text below the large sketch, possibly a description or label.

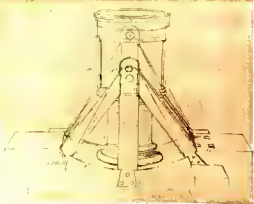
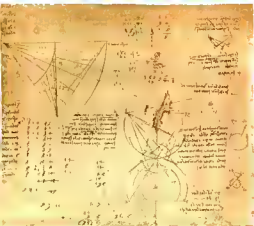


Handwritten text at the bottom left of the page, likely a conclusion or final note.

Handwritten text at the bottom right of the page, possibly a signature or date.



and the first of the great pyramids of Egypt
was built by the king Cheops about 2500 B.C.
and the second by his son Chephren about 2400 B.C.
and the third by his brother Menes about 2300 B.C.



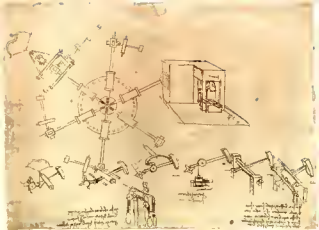
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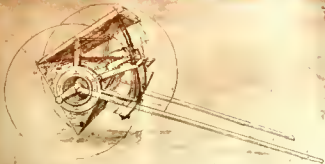


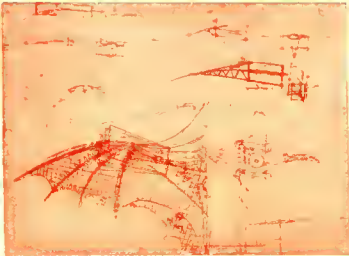
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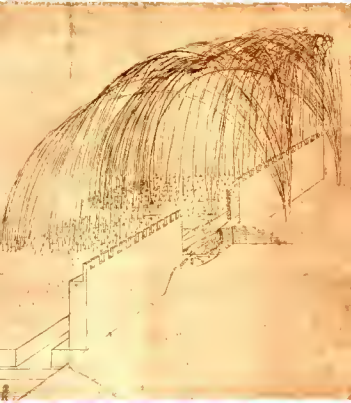
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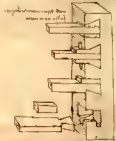
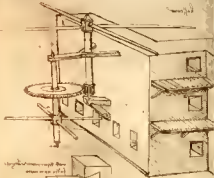




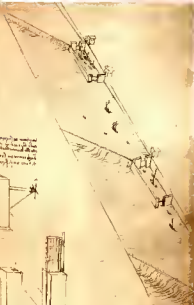




The drawing shows a machine for the purpose of cutting
 and shaping wood. It consists of a large rectangular
 frame with a horizontal beam at the top and a vertical
 post on the left side. A large wheel is mounted on the
 vertical post, and a smaller wheel is mounted on the
 horizontal beam. A handle is attached to the smaller
 wheel, and a piece of wood is being cut by the
 larger wheel. The machine is shown in a perspective
 view, with the front and side faces visible.



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is written in a dark ink on a light-colored background.







Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a description or label for the diagram below it.



Handwritten text on the right side of the page, continuing the notes or descriptions.



A large block of handwritten text on the left side of the page, providing detailed notes or explanations.



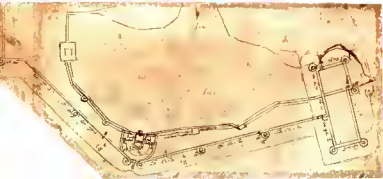
Handwritten text in the lower right quadrant, likely a continuation of the notes or descriptions.





The following is a description of the
 machine shown in the drawing.
 It is a pump or engine component
 consisting of a horizontal cylinder
 with internal components, including
 a piston and connecting rod. The
 cylinder is supported by a vertical
 shaft. The drawing is labeled with
 letters A through F.







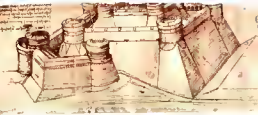


Fig. 1. A perspective view of the machine showing the cylinder, the conical top, and the rectangular block. The machine is shown in a side view, with the cylinder on the left and the block on the right. The shaft runs horizontally through the center of the cylinder.

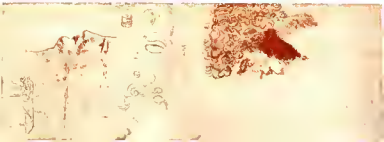
Fig. 2. A perspective view of the machine showing the cylinder, the conical top, and the rectangular block. The machine is shown in a side view, with the cylinder on the left and the block on the right. The shaft runs horizontally through the center of the cylinder.

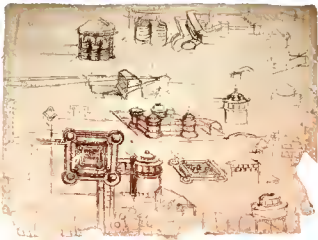
Fig. 3. A perspective view of the machine showing the cylinder, the conical top, and the rectangular block. The machine is shown in a side view, with the cylinder on the left and the block on the right. The shaft runs horizontally through the center of the cylinder.

Fig. 4. A perspective view of the machine showing the cylinder, the conical top, and the rectangular block. The machine is shown in a side view, with the cylinder on the left and the block on the right. The shaft runs horizontally through the center of the cylinder.

Fig. 5. A perspective view of the machine showing the cylinder, the conical top, and the rectangular block. The machine is shown in a side view, with the cylinder on the left and the block on the right. The shaft runs horizontally through the center of the cylinder.

Fig. 6. A perspective view of the machine showing the cylinder, the conical top, and the rectangular block. The machine is shown in a side view, with the cylinder on the left and the block on the right. The shaft runs horizontally through the center of the cylinder.





Handwritten text in the top left corner, possibly a title or introductory notes.

Handwritten text in the top center, continuing the notes or providing a description.

Handwritten text in the top right corner, possibly a date or a reference.



Handwritten text in the middle center, providing further details or instructions.





The first of these is the circle, which is the most perfect of all figures, and is the basis of all geometry. It is the only figure in which all points are equidistant from a central point, and it is the only figure in which the circumference is always the same, no matter how large or small the circle is. The circle is also the only figure in which the area is proportional to the square of the radius, and it is the only figure in which the circumference is proportional to the diameter. The circle is also the only figure in which the area is proportional to the square of the circumference, and it is the only figure in which the circumference is proportional to the square of the area. The circle is also the only figure in which the area is proportional to the square of the circumference, and it is the only figure in which the circumference is proportional to the square of the area.



The second of these is the square, which is the most perfect of all figures, and is the basis of all geometry. It is the only figure in which all sides are equal, and it is the only figure in which all angles are equal. The square is also the only figure in which the area is proportional to the square of the side, and it is the only figure in which the perimeter is proportional to the side. The square is also the only figure in which the area is proportional to the square of the perimeter, and it is the only figure in which the perimeter is proportional to the square of the area.



The third of these is the hexagon, which is the most perfect of all figures, and is the basis of all geometry. It is the only figure in which all sides are equal, and it is the only figure in which all angles are equal. The hexagon is also the only figure in which the area is proportional to the square of the side, and it is the only figure in which the perimeter is proportional to the side. The hexagon is also the only figure in which the area is proportional to the square of the perimeter, and it is the only figure in which the perimeter is proportional to the square of the area.



